ANNUAL REPORT

"J" DIVISION

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1965

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl.Cst. & C/M	Civ. Employees & Civ.Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ.Employee Pd by Municipality	TOTALS
"J" DIV HQ, F'TON, N. B.	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	12	8	6	29			66
F'TON S/D HQ & SECTION NCO			1			2		1			1			5
Chipman Detachment								1	1					2
Doaktown Detachment								1	1					2
East Florenceville Det.								1	3					4
Edmundston Detachment							1		6					7
Edmundston Highway Patrol								1	1					2
Fredericton Detachment						1		2	15		1			19
Fredericton Highway Patrol							1		7					8
Gagetown Detachment								1						1
Grand Falls Detachment								1	2					3
Grand Falls Highway Patrol									2					2
Grand Manan Detachment								1						1
McAdam Detachment								1						1
Minto Detachment								1	3					4
Oromocto Town Detachment							1		5					6
Perth Detachment								1	3	1				5
Plaster Rock Detachment								1	1					2
Saint Andrews Town Det.								1						1
St. George Detachment								1	1					2
Saint John Detachment						1	2	3	13		3			22
Saint John Highway Patrol								1	6					7
St. Leonard Detachment								1						1
St. Quentin Detachment								1	1					2
St. Stephen Detachment								1	2					3
St. Stephen Highway Patrol								1	1					2
Woodstock Detachment								1	3					4
Woodstock Highway Patrol									2					2
Attached Marine Unit							1	1				2		4
TOTALS	1	1	2	1	1	6	10	38	87	7	34	2	0	190

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1965

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl.Cst. & C/M	Civ. Employees & Civ.Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ.Employee Pd by Municipality	TOTALS
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	1	1	2	1	1	6	10	38	87	7	34	2	0	190
M'TON S/D HQ & SECTION NCO			1				1	5	5	1	7			20
Albert Detachment								1						1
Bathurst Det. & Section NCO						1	1		5					7
Bathurst Highway Patrol								1	1					2
Buctouche Detachment								1	1					2
Campbellton Detachment								2	3					5
Campbellton Highway Patrol									2					2
Campbellton City Detachment							1	1	7				1	10
Caraquet Detachment								1	1					2
Caraquet Highway Patrol									2					2
Chatham Town Detachment							1		5					6
Dalhousie Town Detachment								1	4					5
Jacquet River Detachment								1	1					2
Moncton Detachment							1	2	8		1			12
Moncton Highway Patrol							1		7					8
Newcastle Detachment							1		6					7
Newcastle Highway Patrol								1	2					3
Port Elgin Detachment								1						1
Petitcodiac Detachment								1	2					3
Richibucto Detachment								1	1					2
Richibucto Highway Patrol									2					2
Sackville Detachment								1	1					2
Sackville Highway Patrol									2					2
Shediac Detachment								1	3					4
Shippegan Detachment								1						1
Sussex Detachment								1	2					3
Sussex Highway Patrol								1	1					2
Sussex Town Detachment								1	1	1				3
Tabusintac Detachment								1						1
Tracadie Detachment									2					2
Race Track Detail								1	4					5
Attached for University Trn								1						1
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN "J" DIV. ON DECEMBER 31, 1965	1	1	3	1	1	7	17	67	168	9	42	2	1	320

APPENDIX "B"

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1965

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Division Headquarters	4		3	1	1	1
Fredericton S/D HQ	2					
Detachments						
Chipman	1					
Doaktown	1					
East Florenceville	2					
Edmundston	3	1			1	1
Fredericton	6	4			1	1
Gagetown	1					
Grand Falls	2	1				
Grand Manan	1					
McAdam	1				1	1
Minto	2				1	1
Oromocto Town	2					
Perth	2				1	1
Plaster Rock	1					
Saint Andrews Town	1					
St. George	1					
Saint John	7	4	1			
St. Leonard	1					
St. Quentin	1					
St. Stephen	2	1				
Woodstock	2	1				
TOTALS	45	12	4	1	6	6

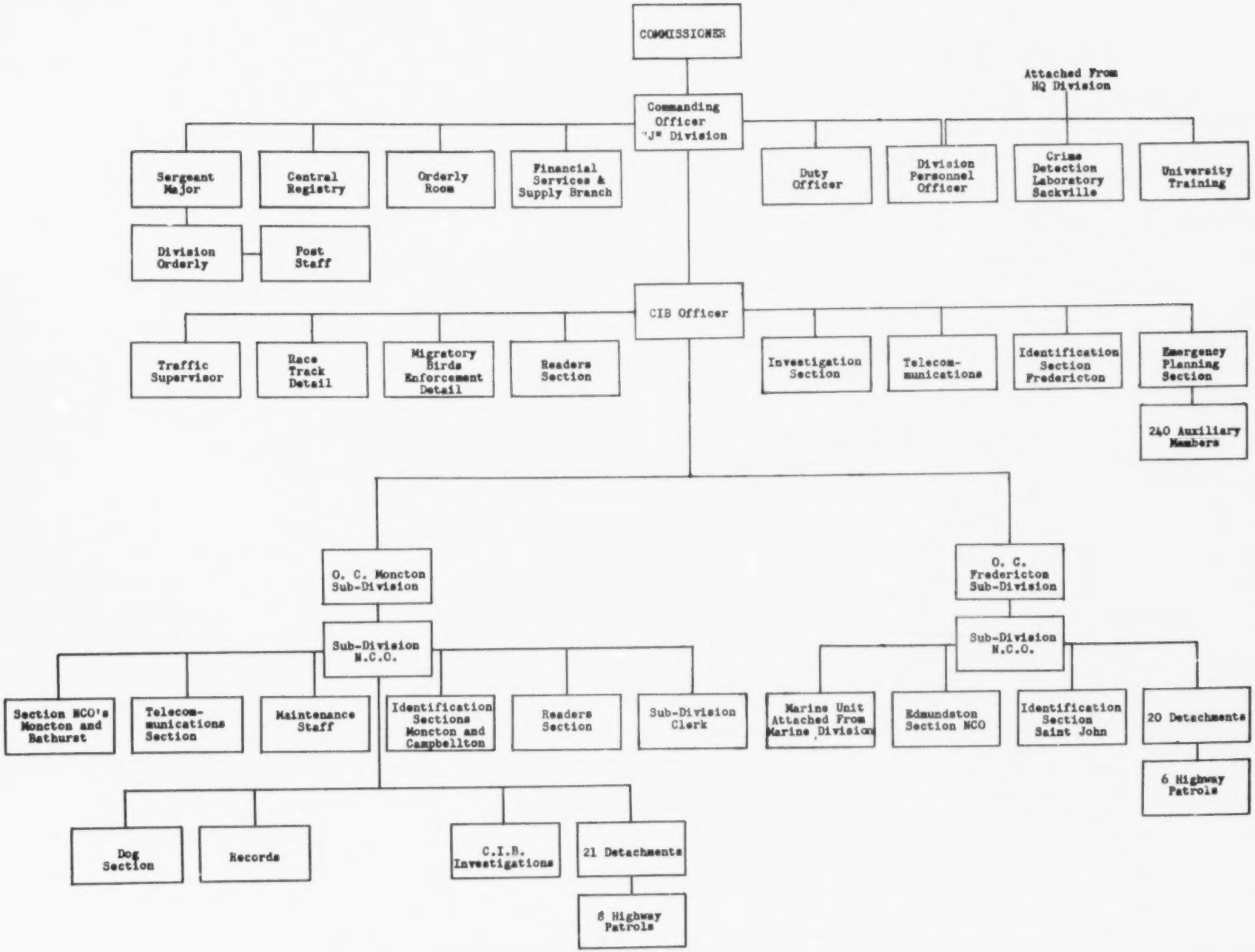
(Continued next page)

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1965

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	46	12	4	1	6	6
Moncton S/D HQ	3		3			
Detachments						
Albert	1					
Bathurst	4	1				
Buctouche	1					
Campbellton	2	1	1			
Campbellton City	1		1			
Caraquet	1	1				
Chatham Town	1					
Dalhousie Town	1					
Jacquet River	1					
Moncton	5	4				
Newcastle	3	1				
Petitcodiac	1					
Port Elgin	1					
Richibucto	1	1				
Sackville	1	1				
Shediac	2				1	1
Shippegan	1					
Sussex	2	1				
Sussex Town	1					
Tabusintac	1				1	2
Tracadie	1					
TOTALS	82	23	9	1	8	9


COMMISSIONER
Attached From HQ Division
Commanding Officer "J" Division
Sergeant Major
Central Registry
Orderly Room
Financial Services & Supply Branch
Duty Officer
Division Personnel Officer
Crime Detection Laboratory Sackville
University Training
Division Orderly
Post Staff
CIB Officer
Traffic Supervisor
Race Track Detail
Migratory Birds Enforcement Detail
Readers Section
Investigation Section
Telecom-munications
Identification Section Fredericton
Emergency Planning Section
240 Auxiliary Members
O. C. Moncton Sub-Division
O. C. Fredericton Sub-Division
Sub-Division N.C.O.
Sub-Division N.C.O.
Section NCO's Moncton and Bathurst
Telecom-munications Section
Maintenance Staff
Identification Sections Moncton and Campbellton
Readers Section
Sub-Division Clerk
Marine Unit Attached From Marine Division
Edmundston Section NCO
Identification Section Saint John
20 Detachments
6 Highway Patrols
Dog Section
Records
C.I.B. Investigations
21 Detachments
6 Highway Patrols

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.
January 28, 1966.

The Honourable,
The Attorney General,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit a report of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick, for the calendar year 1965.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

The Headquarters of the Division remains at Fredericton. There are 41 Detachments in the Province. Twenty-one of these come under the supervision of Moncton Sub-Division with the remaining twenty assigned to the Fredericton Sub-Division. Two Summer Detachments were opened at Campobello Island and Fundy National Park to meet the needs brought about by the tourist influx.

As at December 31, 1965, a total of 320 persons were employed in the Province. This figure includes Officers, Civil Servants, Employed Civilians and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the Province is outlined in Appendix "A", which also shows the location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as at December 31, 1965, was 205 members, exclusive of Officers and Civil Servants. Thirty members were employed on municipal police duties.

TOWN CONTRACTS

There has been no change in the number of Towns policed by the Force. The complement of Towns policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 2 NCO's,	7 Constables
Chatham	- 1 NCO,	5 Constables
Dalhousie	- 1 NCO,	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 1 NCO,	5 Constables
St. Andrews	- 1 NCO	
Sussex	- 1 NCO,	1 Constable
		1 Special Constable

MARINE UNITS

We have seven boats operating out of Fredericton, Perth, Edmundston, Minto, McAdam, Tabusintac and Shediac, and one employed throughout the Division on the Migratory Birds Convention Act Enforcement Detail.

The P. B. "Detector", a detachment class boat with a crew of four, is permanently attached from "Marine" Division and based at Saint John. Its duties are principally enforcement of the Customs Act, the Canada Shipping Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

Motor Transport Strength as of December 31, 1965, stands at 115 units, of which 10 are trucks. Included in this total are 23 cars used exclusively on Highway Patrol Duties. Two motorcycles have been disposed of and five new cars have been added during the year. The five additional cars are located at Fredericton, Saint John and Newcastle.

During the 12-month period ending December 31, 1965, a total of 45 transports were traded in for new vehicles.

Distribution of police transport is shown in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The maintenance, upkeep and operation of the Telecommunications System is carried out by members of the Force. The establishment of the Branch is as follows: One Supervising N.C.O. and one Senior Technician stationed at our Fredericton Headquarters; one Technician and three Despatchers operate the Moncton Section; and one Technician and three Despatchers operate the Fredericton Section. There are 41 broadcasting points (every Detachment is equipped), as well as 112 radio-equipped cars.

We are presently in the process of converting the Fredericton Sub-Division radio system from 49.0 mc/s to 155 mc/s. Repeater Stations have been installed at Riceville, North View, Newburg, Upper Tower Hill, Jenkins Lake and Maryland Hill. The conversion to the 155 mc/s band will permit a more flexible radio system, with increased mobile coverage, better point-to-point coverage, and less interference. Tone equipment is incorporated in all the various types of equipment. Detachment stations have individual tone select equipment constructed or built in the transmitter, permitting selection of one repeater, strategically located, to permit point-to-point contact with Division Headquarters and also to provide maximum extended mobile coverage. Detachment stations are equipped with two transmit frequencies, one receiver frequency and one tone generator. Mobile stations

are equipped with three transmit frequencies, two receiver frequencies and three tone generators, permitting Province-wide coverage. The System should be completed by February 15, 1966. In addition to the above, Repeater Stations have been completed at Moncton, Acadieville, Bathurst, Newcastle, Rang St. George, Kierstead and Seven Mile Ridge in the Moncton Sub-Division. It is proposed to install an identical system in the Moncton Sub-Division area commencing some time after April 1, 1966. It is also proposed to install a trunk repeater system, utilizing the present developed sites, which will further reduce point-to-point interference and extend Detachment to Detachment coverage throughout the Division.

In addition to the above, direct communication is maintained with Ottawa, Moncton, and all other Divisions of the Force and many other police forces, through the facilities of our Telex equipment. A single side band radio, located at Division Headquarters, provides a back-up system, should the Telex equipment become unserviceable. Contact can be established through this medium with Ottawa, Halifax, Truro, Sydney and St. John's, Newfoundland.

POLICE SERVICE DOG

In 1965 Police Service Dogs "Dirk" and "Shep" were posted to this Division at different periods. The latter named animal and his master are still here. As a matter of statistical convenience, I have totalled the work of these two animals to give an overall illustration of the extent of their services during the past 12 months. For comparison purposes, the 1964 figures are also shown.

	1964	1965
Total Cases	46	60
Search for persons, objects connected with a crime	15	29
Escaped prisoners	8	11
Missing, lost persons	16	17
Miscellaneous	7	3
	46	60
Results		
Person, object located	8	14
Information of value obtained .	7	9
Dog not used	9	10
Unsuccessful	22	27
	46	60

The foregoing figures reflect that an increased use of the Police Dogs was made by investigative personnel, and the number of cases in which one or the other of the dogs were

completely or partially successful rose from 15 to 23. Two of the 60 cases were undertaken at the request of the Fredericton City Police, while all others were part of investigations being conducted by this Force.

To illustrate the types of matters in which our Police Service Dogs oft-times are called upon to assist, I will briefly resume some of the 23 cases referred to above. In one, our members were pursuing a subject who was responsible for a break and enter offence. Although our investigator followed the culprit's tracks for a distance, they became lost to him when the suspect walked along a roadway. The Police Dog, on being employed, was able to follow the subject to a nearby municipal center where he was arrested. On another occasion, the dog successfully located quantities of liquor which were cached on the property of a suspected bootlegger in one of our larger cities. Elsewhere, three youths were followed after abandoning a car they had stolen, resulting in the actual capture of one youth by the dog and his master, and a short time later the apprehension of the other two by other policemen called to the area.

Two ten-year old boys were located, cold and wet but otherwise unharmed, after they had been lost for some ten hours in the woods. This searching took place at night in very heavy and wet woodland, and embraced a fairly lengthy area of operation; we will never know what the outcome of this case might have been had the dog's efforts not been successful. In a lost hunter case later in the year, the dog located the body of a man who had been the object of an intensive search for over 50 hours.

A Federal Penitentiary prisoner who had escaped was being tracked by the dog and his master. He was sighted and took flight but, after a command from his master, the Police Dog quickly recaptured him. Later, this same team apprehended a group of four escapees from a minimum security institution.

The proprietor of a motel complained to the Force that a "peeping tom" was bothering patrons of his establishment. Following a preliminary investigation by conventional means, the Police Dog and his master staked out the premises and successfully apprehended the subject.

Because the Police Service Dog is located at Moncton, one would expect that more of its activity would be concentrated in that area. This is the case. Moncton Sub-Division personnel requested the services of the Police Service Dog on 34 occasions, Fredericton Sub-Division personnel on 17 occasions. Seven cases took Police Service Dog "Dirk" out of the province to participate in investigations underway elsewhere -- 4 times to Nova Scotia, twice to Prince Edward Island, and once, during the Rivard Affair, to the Province of Quebec.

It is evident that our personnel are becoming increasingly aware of the value of our Police Dogs in certain types of cases, and we are encouraging them to seek help of this nature whenever it is feasible.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

Four Identification Sections are presently in operation at Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton and Campbellton, which permit complete and efficient coverage of the entire province.

The members of these sections are thoroughly trained and skilled in all phases of Identification Duties which include fingerprints, photography, plan drawing, physical reproduction, etc., and they operate a completely mobile service in their field of operation. Their services are rendered to Detachments at scenes of crime, etc., and to Municipal Police Forces who do not have trained Identification Personnel on their staff.

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

The Identification Branch located at Ottawa is a national repository of identification information and maintains complete criminal fingerprint records. In addition, the National Police Services operated by this branch include: the Single Fingerprint Section, Fraudulent Cheque, Modus Operandi and Firearms Registration Sections; and these, together with all other services of the Branch, are designed to assist all accredited Law Enforcement Agencies in Crime Prevention, Detection and Investigation. This Branch also participates in a worldwide liaison with other Police Organizations in matters of common interest.

This Branch consists of the following sections:

Fingerprint	Fraudulent Cheque
Single Fingerprint	RCMP Gazette
Scenes of Crime	Firearms Registration
Criminal Records	Parole Section
Crime Index	Photographic

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

A laboratory located at Sackville serves the Force in the four Atlantic Provinces. The facilities of the laboratory are available to all Police Forces in the Maritimes.

Laboratories are also maintained at Regina, Ottawa and Vancouver. Specialists from these points, who handle subjects not covered at Sackville, are available for assistance

to the Sackville Laboratory. Assistance when required is also obtained from the National Research Council, Ottawa.

As the use of science continues to be an ever-increasing factor in the detection of crime, we find greater use being made by all Police Forces of the facilities available at the Laboratories.

SPECIAL SQUADS

Highway Patrol Units -

During the year of 1965, the strength of the assigned Highway Patrol increased from 44 to 48 uniformed members. Twenty-three fully equipped highway patrol cars were utilized. A Division Traffic Supervisor and a Clerk are located at Division Headquarters, and these members are responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical records, and also, a functional co-ordination with the 14 strategically located patrol units throughout the province.

Race Track Detail -

The Federal Department of Agriculture is primarily responsible for the supervision of race meets and policy making relative thereto; however, since the Criminal Code (Sections 177 & 178) provides for the legal operation of pari-mutuel betting and the actual supervision is carried out by members of this Force on behalf of the Department concerned, the following information is submitted.

During 1965, this Force continued to provide pari-mutuel supervision at the various harness racing tracks in the province on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Four race tracks operated in New Brunswick during 1965 and members of the Force were present during the presentation of every race card. The same tracks operated this year as in 1964. These included Exhibition Park Raceway at Coldbrook, Brunswick Downs at Dieppe, Fredericton Raceway at Fredericton, and Island Park Raceway at Woodstock, N. B. A total of 155 race cards were run off at the indicated tracks, between May and December, 1965, which represents an increase of 21 days over the 1964 season. Total wagering at the four tracks during 1965 amounted to $2,445,935.00 as compared to $1,815,869.00 in 1964, or an increase of $630,066.00. As indicated by the increased wagering, harness racing in this province enjoyed a very good season during 1965. A large percentage of this increase was turned back to the horsemen in the form of higher purses.

Two separate details were necessary in order to provide continuous supervision at the four tracks. One detail, responsible for supervision at the Fredericton, Woodstock, and

Saint John tracks, was made up of 3 permanent members, including the supervisor, plus 3 spares. The Moncton detail consisted of 3 men, including the member in charge.

In addition to the usual supervision duties, the details collected some $88,240.00 in Provincial Commissions from these four tracks during the season. This represents an increase of some $20,400.00 over the previous year. These monies were collected via certified cheques and transmitted to the Provincial Secretary.

Migratory Birds Convention Act Enforcement Detail -

One member is employed exclusively on this duty in all its facets. He is centrally stationed at Moncton, but works directly under the Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch at Fredericton. This member is required to maintain close liaison with officials of the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Department of Northern Affairs, and he works closely with the Provincial Game Officials.

In addition to the actual enforcement of the Act, he strives to stimulate interest in this work with the general public and to establish good public relations with those organizations devoted to game preservation, such as, Branches of the Fish and Game Protective Association and Rod and Gun Clubs. Similarly, he lectures to high school students and shows films on this topic.

Liquor Squads -

Selected members in the larger centers of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton, are employed almost exclusively on Liquor Act Duties. They work closely with the respective Municipal Forces, but, by virtue of the contract, assume prime responsibility--particularly in combating illicit trafficking of liquor by bootleggers. Elsewhere, the duties are fulfilled by regular Detachment personnel with assistance from these specialized members as required.

C.I.B. Detail -

Selected experienced members stationed at Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John, are employed on major investigations in the field of crime and in other phases of our operations. These members are available to any Detachment throughout the province when the need for concentrated investigation in any field arises. Similarly, the C.I.B. Investigations Detail at Fredericton is available to your Department to undertake special investigations in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Auxiliary Force -

During the past calendar year, members of the Auxiliary have been given considerable in-service training, including Small Arms Training and First Aid. Through the First Aid Instructions, 126 Auxiliary Members earned the St. John Ambulance Awards.

In addition to the 165 members now issued with uniforms, 10 members of the Fredericton Training Center as well as 10 members of the Moncton Training Center, will be issued uniforms, bringing the total uniformed strength to 185 members.

Generally speaking, the interest is high, and it is through the program of drawing these members in close relationship with our regular Detachment personnel, where the fundamentals of police work are gleaned, that we hope to maintain a keen desire on the part of these men to continue to serve their country in this capacity. The total strength of the Auxiliary now stands at 240 members.

CRIME

The statistics shown hereunder in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from January 1, 1955, to December 31, 1965, for which "J" Division is directly responsible.

Year	Intoxicating Liquor Act	Motor Vehicle Act	Criminal Code
1955	3,478	4,257	3,620
1956	3,676	6,766	4,053
1957	4,139	9,898	4,622
1958	5,154	10,850	5,063
1959	6,828	10,244	5,273
1960	6,711	12,968	5,894
1961	6,387 (Amended to Liquor Control Act)	12,407	6,018
1962	7,090	13,809	5,351
1963	7,713	15,073	5,959
1964	4,838	17,816	4,938
1965	5,037	17,836	5,134

(The noticeable reduction in the 1964 figures shown under column for Liquor Control Act is explained by the fact that "Negative Searches" are not included as in former years.)

The preceding table does not include:

(a) Investigations conducted for other authorities; or,

(b) Statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work.

January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1965.

GROUP 1 CLASSIFICATION	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTALS	Assistance To Other Forces
Murder							1	1	10
Non-Capital Murder								0	
Attempted Murder				1				1	
Manslaughter								0	
Rape	5		2			1	2	10	3
Other Sex Offences	6	11	44	4	1	11	11	88	3
Wounding			3	1		3	2	9	
Assaults		5	263	107	33	7	19	434	3
Robbery		6	6				6	18	15
B. E. & Theft	1	512	363	19	3	103	176	1177	63
Safe Attacks		7	6				5	18	17
Escapes			37			14	2	53	38
Theft - Auto	2	57	110	4	1	16	21	211	62
Theft Over $50.00	5	234	90	8	3	26	65	431	34
Theft Under $50.00	2	238	151	22	2	71	47	533	12

(Continued next page)

January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1965.

GROUP 1 CLASSIFICATION (Continued)	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTALS	Assistance To Other Forces
Possession of Stolen Goods	1	2	31	2	4	4	3	47	3
Frauds	2	19	55	17		11	18	122	65
Prostitution									3
Gaming			1			1	1	3	4
Offensive Weapons		5	23	1		16	2	47	2
Other Criminal Code	3	109	514	72	27	65	76	866	26
Arson & Fires	2	29	2		1	3	16	53	2
Criminal Negligence Causing Death			2	2	3		3	10	
Criminal Negligence Causing Injury			1	1		2	3	7	
Criminal Negligence (Motor Vehicle)			3				1	4	1
Hit & Run	2	36	70		1		15	124	3
Dangerous Driving			69		5	1	9	84	4
Intoxicated Driving			8					8	
Impaired Driving			504	3	26	1	36	570	9
Suspended Driving			115	10	9		6	140	1
Injury (Accidents other than on highway)						17	5	22	
Criminal Code Investigation Foreign Auth.									67
Counterfeiting						42	2	44	7

The figures in the preceding table denote the number of persons involved and disposition--not necessarily the number of offences.

The statistics pertaining to investigations opened under the Criminal Code over the years 1955 to 1961 show a steady upward trend of some 75%, while in 1962 a decrease of some 10% was evident. Then again, in 1963 an increase of approximately 11% over the previous year was noted; while in 1964 a decrease of 17% occurred due mainly to fewer Breaking, Entering, and Thefts, and Theft cases. In the year under review, there is an increase of slightly over 3%.

Two hundred juveniles were involved in Criminal Code Offences. The majority of offences committed by these juveniles would fall under the Breaking, Entering and Theft, and the Theft category.

Convictions arising from cases opened in 1965 represent approximately 49%, which is comparable with the 1964 review.

The table shown hereunder portrays the principal offences "against the person" during the years 1963, 1964, and 1965.

	1963		1964		1965	
	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions
Murder	3	2	1	1	1	0
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	1	0
Manslaughter (Not including Motor Manslaughter)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Criminal Negligence, Hit & Run Driving & Dangerous Driving ..	176	115	208	136	212	142
Criminal Negligence (Sections 192 & 193).	24	11	9	2	17	3
Driving While Intoxicated and Impaired Driving ...	496	436	480	433	578	512
Assaults (all)	349	183	380	228	434	263

(A portion of the cases recorded are still under investigation; thus, the final tally of convictions could be greater.)

Murders and Attempted Murders -

One homicidal investigation of prime concern to this Force was undertaken. This offence occurred during the morning of October the 26th near the community of Kusagonis, Sunbury County. The victim, an elderly male resident of the community, lived alone under quiet surroundings. The 14-year old juvenile offender lived with his mother and assumed father not far from the victim's place and attended the local school as a Grade 4 student. Because of the home environment, he decided to make his way to Montreal where his real father was working, but he required transportation.

To this end, the boy left home on the morning of October the 26th as usual on the pretext of attending school. Instead, he proceeded to a neighbour's home which was vacant, broke in, and stole a .22 calibre Marlin, Telescopic-sighted Rifle, along with a quantity of ammunition, and proceeded on through the seclusion of the woods to the victim's premises. Observing through a window that the victim was inside moving about, he waited a short while until the elderly man left the house for a nearby wood pile to gather an armful of wood. The boy found this to be an opportune time to accomplish his purpose, raised the rifle and fired deliberately at the old man, inflicting fatal wounds. The body was left lying beside the wood pile, partially obscured.

The juvenile offender quickly found the keys to the victim's car, placed the stolen rifle under the back seat, entered the house and stole a gold watch, and then escaped from the area driving the stolen vehicle. The car was abandoned near Nashwaak Bridge, from where the boy made his way to Bathurst and stayed with an aunt for several days. He returned to Kusagonis on November the 7th and apparently abandoned any thought of going to Montreal to visit his father.

Up until this time the fate of the victim had not been discovered, and it was only after the victim's son reported his disappearance that the sequence of events transpiring from the investigation of the break into the home from where the rifle was stolen, led to the discovery of the body. The boy was subsequently charged in Juvenile Court with a delinquency. However, in the interests of the boy and the general public, the case was later transferred to ordinary Court. Court proceedings are still pending. The apparent motive was robbery.

One Attempted Murder Charge was preferred before a Kent County Magistrate as the result of a domestic disturbance on July the 21st at a home in Richibucto Village. The altercation between a husband and a wife was not of a serious nature. Once the police investigation was completed and the full circumstances known, the Criminal Charge initiated was substituted in favour of a lesser charge. Ultimately, because of a reconciliation between the two persons involved, all criminal action was abandoned.

Manslaughter -

There were no manslaughter investigations undertaken during the year under review.

Criminal Negligence (Sections 192 & 193) -

The sections referred to above are invoked to deal with cases in which there are indications of the possibility of negligence arising from fatalities or where bodily harm is caused under similar circumstances. Such cases arise in the most part from the operation of motor vehicles and negligence in the handling of firearms.

Seventeen investigations were dealt with under this category. Of these, 14 concerned motor vehicle accidents, 10 of which were fatal accidents and 4 resulted in bodily harm. Three involved negligence in hunting accidents, or in the use of firearms. There were 10 prosecutions undertaken, resulting in 3 convictions, 2 of which were for lesser offences, 1 dismissal, 4 withdrawals, 2 stay of proceedings entered, 1 eventually prosecuted for a lesser offence, and 5 others where proceedings are still before the Courts.

Acting in an assistance capacity to the Quebec Provincial Police, a strange sequence of events unfolded following the reporting to our St. Quentin Detachment of the death of a young woman. The deceased, whose original home was in St. Quentin but who had been working as a school teacher in Montreal for several years, died at a private residence in Cross Point, Quebec, during the early morning of January the 7th.

Immediately following her death, she was transported back to her home at St. Quentin by her parents without notifying the authorities in Quebec. This girl had been receiving treatment from a person who was not a qualified practitioner, and it was while she was at the latter's home for medical attention that the death occurred. Just prior to her death, several teaspoons of salt and tonic had been administered. At the prompting of the so-called, quack doctor, the deceased was returned to her home with the understanding that the authorities would be advised that the death occurred at St. Quentin, and not at Cross Point, Quebec.

Once our Detachment at St. Quentin became aware of the circumstances, an exhaustive investigation was undertaken in cooperation with the Quebec Provincial Police to determine if criminal action was warranted. Prosecution was eventually commenced in the Province of Quebec under the provisions of Section 192 and resulted in this unqualified medical practitioner receiving a 23-months jail term.

Offences Arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles -

Offences involving the use of motor vehicles dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code are: Criminal Negligence, Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident, Driving Whilst Intoxicated, Driving Whilst Impaired, Dangerous Driving and Driving Whilst Suspended. These represent the more flagrant types of violations and frequently involve a disregard for the lives and safety of other persons using the highway.

A steady rise in the number of cases investigated for Driving Whilst Impaired and Driving Whilst Intoxicated has been noted until 1962, when the reverse trend occurred to some 13%. Then, in 1963, the trend was again upward, e.g., 487 in 1962 to 496 in 1963; while in 1964 the trend remained steady at 480. In the past year there was a sharp increase to 578 cases. Special emphasis is placed on the enforcement of the latter two sections of the Code involving the Abuse of Alcohol as in many serious accidents where there were resultant injuries or death, liquor played a contributing part to varying degrees. It is hoped that the use of the Breathalyzer and the recently enacted legislation related thereto, will have a salutary effect on our enforcement program.

Investigations concerning the infractions of Driving Whilst Suspended during 1965 totalled 140 as compared to 138 in 1964. A problem peculiar to New Brunswick exists in dealing with these offenders in that many of the infractions, which would normally be dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code, must be disposed of under Section 304A of the Motor Vehicle Act.

Section 304A, M.V. Act, is used when:

(a) An individual did not possess a valid Driver's License at the time of suspension.

(b) If the Driver's License possessed expired before the individual was checked on the highway.

Section 225 (3), C.C., is used when:

(a) An individual was in possession of a valid Driver's License at the time of suspension and would still have been valid on date check was made.

(b) Suspension Order is made under provisions of Section 225 (1), C.C.

One case is presently on appeal with the issue to be decided being whether Section 304A in its present form is ultra vires to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Another outstanding issue requiring clarification directly related to suspended driving prosecutions involves the validity of a notice of suspension issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles prior to April 3, 1965, which is the effective date of an amendment to Section 246 (1) of the Motor Vehicle Act giving the Registrar authority to suspend an individual's driving privileges indefinitely, and specifically for continued suspension, until proof of financial responsibility is filed.

Assaults -

The number of assaults during the past year has shown an increase from 380 in 1964 to 434 in 1965. The three distinct categories--Assault Causing Bodily Harm, Assault Public and Peace Officers, and Common Assault--increased proportionately. It is interesting to note that, of these, 263 convictions resulted, compared with 107 withdrawals. Withdrawals, particularly in the Common Assault Group, are frequent as it transpires that many domestic altercations bring about Court action in the early stages, then eventually a reconciliation will prompt a request by the complainant to suspend Court proceedings.

Assaults upon our members and other investigations where Peace Officers other than members of the Force were assaulted, are not uncommon. One case presently before the Court, occurring in the Campbellton Area, was vicious to the extreme. A local Detachment member while alone on patrol was accosted by five local, young men and beaten into submission requiring hospital treatment. This act was apparently spontaneous and the only motive apparently was the desire on the part of these young men to exhibit their contempt for authority.

Offences Against the Rights of Property -

The most common offences coming within this category are: Breaking, Entering and Thefts; Theft; Possession of Stolen Property; False Pretences; and Forgery. Breaking, Entering, and Thefts increased slightly over the previous year; while Thefts Generally show a 10% increase. Safe Attacks decreased sharply, while the False Pretences and Fraud offences show a minor decrease.

The inevitable breaks into summer cottages, private dwellings, service stations, stores, and other places of business were in evidence, but no pattern suggesting anything of an organized effort by the inveterate criminal element is apparent. Our geographical location makes us quite susceptible to the latter crimes because of our road links between other Atlantic Provinces, the U.S.A., and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Travelling criminals find service stations and outlying business houses ideal targets during the dark hours. Of the safe attacks investigated, the predominent method of gaining entry was by physical force by using a blunt instrument,

such as, a sledge hammer or an axe. In some cases, access to the loot is attempted right at the scene, while in others the complete safe is removed from its shelter to some isolated area where the job of forcing entry can be accomplished without fear of detection. The employment of intricate methods of entry, such as, the use of explosives, was not common last year. The latter modus operandi is suggestive of the work of more experienced criminal elements. We are conscious of the ever-increasing mobility of the criminal, and it is with this in mind that our investigative techniques are reassessed and adjusted to meet current needs.

Industrial activities in certain localized areas of the province are being watched carefully, but, for the most part, criminal activity is negligible in these areas. The conclusion can be drawn that busy, steadily employed hands do not generally resort to crime, nor does a large concentration of men under this setting form a breeding ground.

Thefts of Automobiles increased from 165 in 1964 to 211 in the year under review. Of this number, only 6 vehicles remain unrecovered in R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. This figure represents a sharp increase from the former year. Inter-provincial illicit trafficking of vehicles is not suspected.

The incidence of escapes from penal and corrective institutions decreased in the past year to 53 as compared with 89 in 1964. As in former years, we observed that in many cases these escapees, if not quickly apprehended, become involved in other crimes, such as, thefts of automobiles, illegal entry of cottages and dwellings, and acts of violence. In citing one instance, prisoners illegally at large from Camp Utopia inflicted heavy damage amounting to several thousand dollars upon summer camps and hunting lodges in the Kings and St. John Counties through wholesale smashing and looting. Of the 53 prisoners who escaped in 1965, only 2 remain illegally at large.

Robbery offences decreased slightly over the previous year. There were no cases in this category which were serious in the extreme, although we did render assistance to municipal forces who were seized with investigations involving bank robberies.

The incidence of False Pretences and Forgery offences reported in 1964 stood at 149 compared with 122 in 1965. Our members are urged to contact the general public encouraging them to be ever conscious of the bogus cheque passer and short-change artist, as well as instructing the public on simple observations and techniques which will assist in spotting the bad-paper artist.

Of particular concern, several investigations were undertaken in the Edmundston Area on behalf of the provincial authorities into what appears to have been a successful defrauding of the Provincial Treasury by one or more persons through the submission of fraudulent Gas Tax Refund Returns.

The following table affords comparison of the offences recorded under this heading during the past three years:

	1963		1964		1965	
	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions
Robbery	17	11	22	11	18	6
Breaking, Entering and Thefts	1,679	530	1,130	387	1,177	363
Safebreaks and Attempted Safebreaks	45	11	44	13	18	6
Arson	72	20	66	15	53	2
Thefts	1,236	355	925	208	1,175	351

(A portion of the cases recorded are still under investigation; thus, the final tally of convictions could be higher.)

Sexual Offences -

Ten investigations were carried out under the rape classification, resulting in two convictions. The other complaints when evaluated were found to fall short of this type of criminal assault. Other offences coming to our attention include Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency, Incest, Indecent Assault on a Female, Buggery, and Illegal Sexual Intercourse.

Offences Relating to Currency -

Forty-four cases of uttering counterfeit currency came to our attention, compared with twenty-one in 1964. There were no instances uncovered where anyone within the province was found actually "making" counterfeit money.

One of the first occasions that any concerted effort was made to flood the province with counterfeit bills occurred in the latter months of the year. Two Quebec residents were implicated in this series of uttering offences occurring along the Saint John River Valley from Edmundston through to Saint John. They were eventually charged and convicted, and sentenced to a 3-year term in the Dorchester Penitentiary.

Arson -

This title is used to classify all fires into which an investigation is conducted by this Force; therefore, the statistics do not necessarily convey the number of cases in which arson was actually disclosed. The figures in this classification show a moderate decrease over the 1964 figures.

One investigation undertaken, resulting in extensive property loss, concerned the burning of the Westmorland County Court House Building. On searching the ruins, a safe in the Sheriff's Office was found to have been tampered with. We have concluded that the fire was of an incendiary origin and that the illegal entry into the building and the subsequent destruction of the building by fire are related. Inconclusive evidence reflects an escapee from the adjoining County Jail to be the perpetrator.

Summary -

The over-all crime rate slightly exceeds that of the previous year. The progressive increase over the years appears to be consistent with the normal changes and growth of the province. Organized crime, as it is known in the larger provinces, has no known tentacles reaching out to the business life of this province at the present time. There were no trends requiring special analysis or deployment of personnel. The picture generally remains favourable.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Shown hereunder is the disposition of offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the period January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1965, in comparison with 1964 totals.

Classification	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTALS	Assistance to Other Police Forces	TOTALS 1 Jan 64 to 31 Dec 64
Motor Vehicle Act	7	9	17561	55	54	17	133	17836	109	17816
Liquor Control Act	1	26	4943	14	17	6	30	5037	204	4838
All Other Provincial Statutes	1	176	71	17	6	49	13	333	469	115
Municipal Acts General			5002					5002		2968

The increase in the total volume of cases handled under all Provincial Statutes amounted to approximately 2%.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS

The strength of the R.C.M.P. Highway Patrol was increased to 48 men during 1965. These men operated 23 transports from 14 strategic, multi-manned units throughout the province. Included in the total manpower is a Division Traffic Supervisor and a Clerk.

During the past year of 1965, members on Highway Patrol logged 1,239,469 miles on duty and spent 119,227½ hours on duty. Of the total on duty hours, 77,714½ hours were spent on patrol, while the remaining hours were spent on various other duties of our Traffic Law Enforcement Program, i.e., radar operations, unmarked interceptor, safety education, accident investigations, and Court attendance, to mention a few.

Checking A Violator

As in the past, members have continued to give support to the Safety Education Programme during 1965. Safety films and lectures were presented by our members at 221 schools to approximately 19,668 children and approximately 3,651 adults were contacted through appearances before 109 groups and organizations.

Shown hereunder are some comparative statistics relating to some of the duties performed on the highways during the last three years:

	1963	1964	1965
Cases Handled (M.V. Act)..	15,073	17,816	17,836
Voluntary Penalties ..... (Included in cases handled)	11,585	13,890	14,098
Traffic Cases ..... (M.V. Act and C.C.)		18,624	18,783
Monies Collected ..... (Voluntary Penalties)	$122,513.67	$147,154.01	$164,752.17

(Continued)	1963	1964	1965
Motor Vehicles Checked ...	125,497	108,547	116,529
Written warnings Issued ..	8,343	15,994	7,961
Fatal M.V. Accidents	116	134	154
Non-Fatal Accidents	4,606	4,980	5,236

As noted above, our fatal motor vehicle accidents have increased considerably over the past year. The fatality category causing the most concern is that of the Pedestrian. In 1965, pedestrians were involved in 62 fatalities accounting for 64 pedestrians killed, whereas in 1964 pedestrians were involved in 50 of the total fatal accidents, resulting in 52 pedestrians being killed. In the 1964 period, pedestrians killed accounted for 33.12% of all deaths while the percentage of pedestrians killed in 1965 rose to 37.43% of the total fatalities. Of the 64 pedestrians killed during the past year, 35 were over 16 years of age and the remaining 29 were under 16 years of age.

Excessive Speed And Liquor -- Three Die

It is tragic to note that children under 16 years of age accounted for 45.13% of the deaths amongst pedestrians in 1965. It is of concern to note that during the year fatalities among children of 4 years and under account for 48.27% of the under 16 years of age category. It is through the efforts of our Safety Education Program that we hope to make adults aware of the required parental control and responsibility in view of the alarming fatality rate among children. Emphasis of this program is being placed on children in primary grades to make them aware of our growing concern for their safety and the need of their attention to and support of the Safety Education Program.

A total of 174,428 motor vehicles were registered in the province in 1965, a sizeable increase over the figure of 165,311 for 1964. The New Brunswick Tourist Bureau reports that 647,672 tourist vehicles entered the province in 1965 compared with 591,653 during 1964, adding considerably to the vehicular flow during the tourist season, which, no doubt, contributes to the over-all increase in total accidents for the year.

During the year, use of the Breathalyzer was introduced and proclaimed by the relative legislation in the province on November 10, 1965. Six members of this Force, three from Moncton Sub-Division and three from Fredericton Sub-Division, took a two-week course of instruction on the use and operation of the breathalyzer machine. These members passed written and oral examinations to become qualified operators of this equipment. The two units purchased by the province have been assigned to Moncton, N. B., and Fredericton, N. B., respectively. From the date of proclamation, some 20 tests have been conducted with no refusals during 1965. City and Municipal Police Forces are being accommodated as requested with no problems encountered to date.

We have 23 qualified radar operators in the province employed on Highway Patrol Duties. With the purchase of an additional radar unit during the year, we now have 5 units being circulated around the province to ensure wide-spread coverage. Some 3,030½ hours were spent on radar operations during the year, resulting in 4,550 radar prosecutions, an increase of 377½ hours of operation and 875 prosecutions over 1964.

Accident Investigation and Enforcement Techniques undergo continual studying in an effort to deter the constantly rising accident rate in the province. The high level of enforcement efforts was maintained during the year as indicated by the increase in traffic cases.

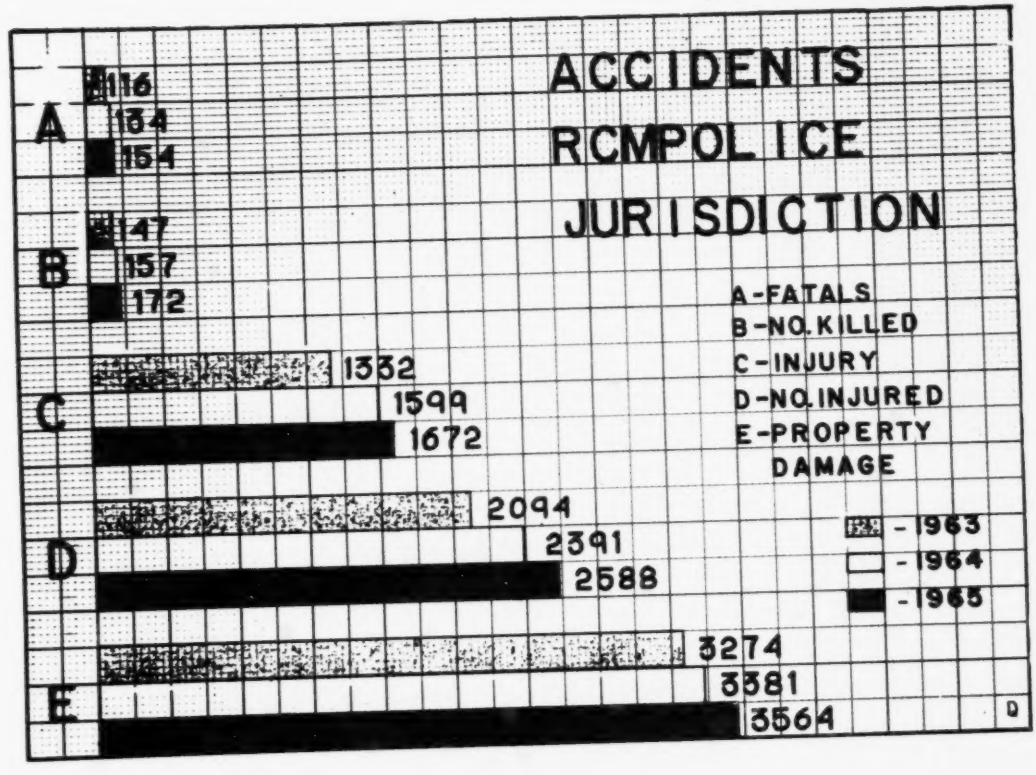
Our records reveal that the major contributory causes of our motor vehicle accidents appear to be:

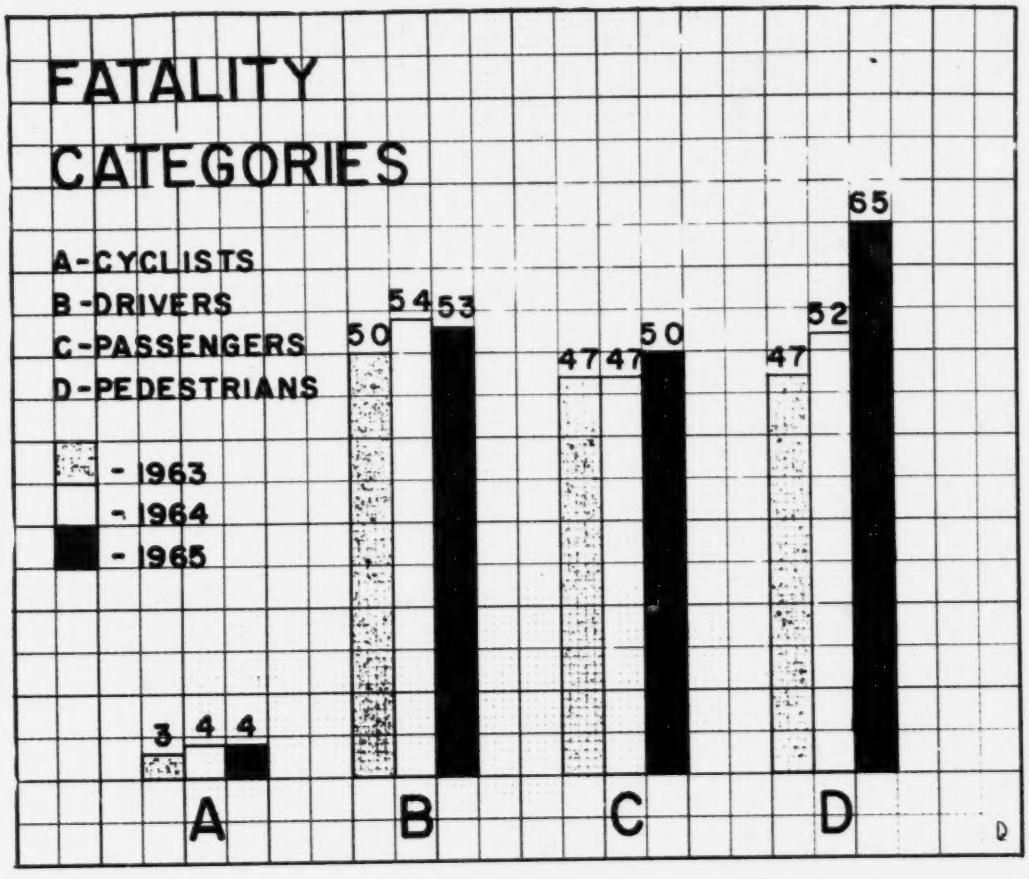
(1) Inattention and carelessness (Pedestrian and Motorist).

(2) Failing to obey signs and road markings.

(3) Speed too fast for conditions.

The following graphs present a picture of our ever-increasing accident problem in the province upon our highways:





The statistics quoted in this submission deal only with the area of the province under the R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. It is generally agreed that only with a reasonable and suitable Traffic Enforcement Program can success be attained in attempts to improve the provincial accident rate ensuring safer travelling on highways in the Province of New Brunswick for residents and yearly tourists. The Program not only requires cooperation between the Police Forces and the Provincial Government, but the cooperation of the general public as well to achieve the success hoped for in the future.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Primarily, it has been the responsibility of our Force to administer the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act throughout the province, including cities and towns with their own police agencies. This authority, however, has not relieved these municipal forces of the responsibility for the general enforcement of the Act in their respective areas of jurisdiction and excludes only the cases of a more serious nature. Members employed on investigations originating within the jurisdictional confines of other forces are encouraged to maintain suitable liaison with representatives of the other forces concerned.

The responsibility for maintaining the regulations governing the operation of licensed premises falls under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Inspectors, employed directly under the New Brunswick Liquor Control Commission, with this Force assisting only on specific request. Municipal Forces do, of course, enforce drunkenness offences within their respective areas.

As in the past, the curtailment of illegal liquor trafficking is our objective, and I feel that, with the investigational techniques now being utilized together with the legislation in its present form, we are able to keep these activities at a minimum. In this regard, the following statistics for 1965 have been compiled and are submitted in comparison with the statistics for the year 1964:

Offences Concerning Illegal Sale, Keeping for Sale, Etc.

	1964	1965
Prosecutions	145	122
Convictions	128	104
Cases Pending	9	9
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	8	9

The noticeable reduction in prosecutions for the year 1965 can, I think, be attributed to two principal factors:

(1) Persons are now able to make legitimate purchases of liquor at Provincial Government Stores during the early evening hours.

(2) Although no extreme innovations have been made to the enforcement program regarding this Act, an increased effort has been made by our field personnel to intensify the harassment on known active bootleggers in their respective areas.

A number of surveillances maintained on persons suspected of being engaged in the unlawful sale of liquor have resulted in many of these individuals being made the subject of Restriction Orders. Subsequently, during the year 1965, there were a total of 172 would-be violators who had their privileges to possess liquor suspended in the manner just outlined.

In relation to prosecutions for offences involving restricted persons, the following statistics are quoted and

again a noticeable reduction will be seen compared to the previous year:

	1964	1965
Prosecutions	48	39
Convictions	36	29
Cases Pending	5	5
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	7	5

Also worthy of mention, I feel, is the fact that 23 applications to have persons made subject of Interdiction Orders were processed through this Force during the year 1965. In the majority of cases the initial steps taken to have these Interdiction Orders issued originated within the homes of the particular individuals concerned.

Considering the over-all liquor situation throughout the province as it presently stands, I can foresee, at this time, no serious difficulties which may be experienced in the forthcoming year regarding this phase of our enforcement program.

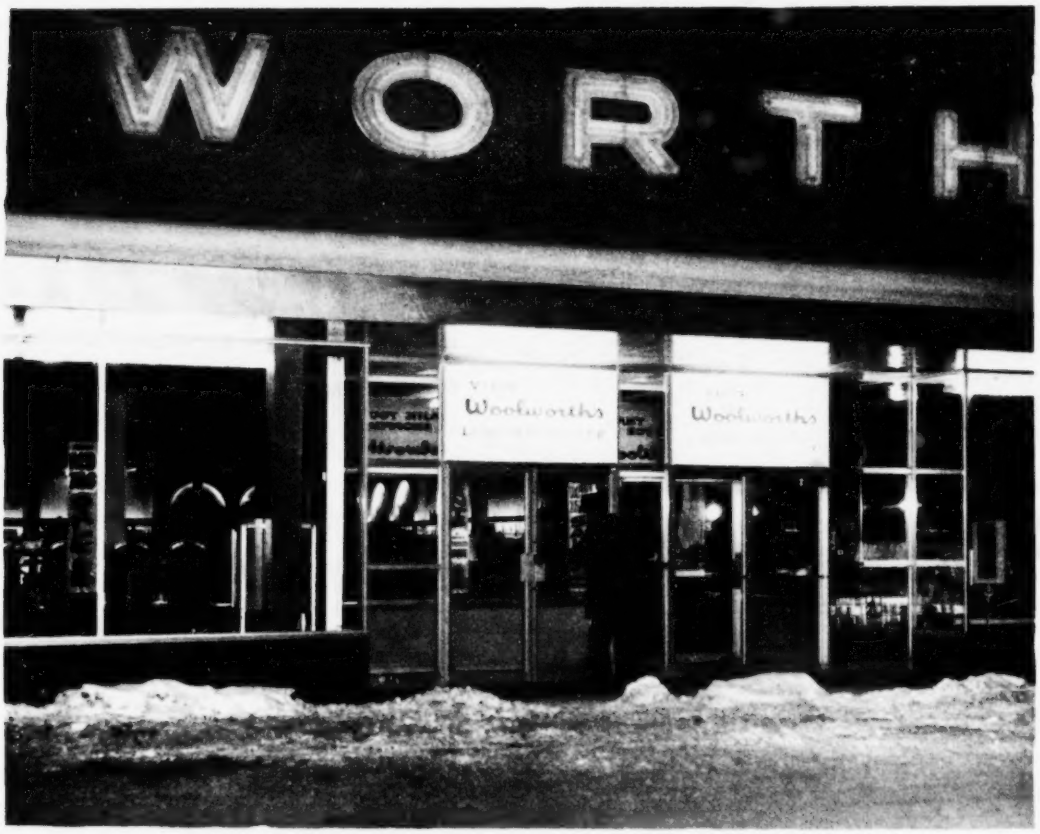
OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES

Our Detachment and Highway Patrol personnel have stepped up the enforcement of the Gasoline Sales Act, thereby supplementing the efforts of the Motor Vehicle Inspectors. Spot checks of vehicles, with the use of newly supplied syringes, are carried out along the highways and by-roads in conjunction with other duties. Added stress on this phase of our contract duties is no doubt having a decided deterrent effect.

The past year has seen stricter control and enforcement of the Salvage Dealers Licensing Act. This legislation was conceived principally for the benefit of law enforcement bodies to facilitate the investigation of criminal offences and, in particular, to curtail wholesale trafficking in stolen goods by salvage dealers. We intend to take full advantage of the provisions of this Act as strict control will undoubtedly work to the mutual advantage of all law enforcement bodies throughout the province.

MUNICIPAL POLICING

Statistics under this heading show a decided increase with parking violations being the predominent offence.



A Member On Town Patrol

NON-CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, ETC.

In order to record the work performed, cases are classified under two statistical groups. The first group includes those breaches of the Statutes which are our responsibility to investigate. The second group includes cases in which we deal with non-breaches of the Statutes, investigations for, or assistance to, Provincial or Municipal Authorities, the general public, other Police Forces, British and Foreign Authorities, and certain administrative control matters which require no investigation.

The following statistical chart lists the majority of the Group 2 Classification Duties:

Classification	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwerranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTALS	Assistance
Strikes						8	2	10	
Assistance to Public (Non-Criminal)									7106
Missing Persons								33	13
Mental People - Letters From									6
Property - Lost and Found									940
Weapon Permits									38
Firearms Registration									525
Non-Criminal Investigations for Foreign Authorities									405
Complaints Concluded in Complaint Book (No reports submitted)									6126

The Communications resources of the Force continued to receive extensive use during 1965 as in scores of cases we were asked to attempt to determine the whereabouts of travelling tourists by relatives and to inform them of some family emergency which had transpired. We were successful in many of these occasions, either in contacting the persons concerned on a direct basis or by referring the request to a jurisdiction where contact was later made.

Duties in our rural woodlands, both in the searching for lost persons or assisting in the fighting of fires, occupied a great deal of time for some of our members, although, on a provincial basis, it is not felt that we devoted an increased percentage of our attention to these matters.

The Force was often contacted in an attempt to locate missing persons other than in the manner indicated above. One rather unique case of this nature was investigated in 1965. A clergyman in the southern part of the province advised us that he had received a request for a copy of a birth certificate for a person who had reportedly been murdered in Montreal in 1925; this latter information was confirmed by relatives. Subsequent enquiries proved successful in locating the "murdered" man alive and well, in the Province of Manitoba. He and his relatives, at the request of all parties, were supplied with each other's addresses and thus after an interval of 40 years were reunited.

Unfortunately, not all of our endeavours met with success. Some of our disappointing investigations of this nature were in the form of assistance matters to our municipal police colleagues. For instance, many hours were devoted to assisting the Fredericton City Police Department in the investigation of the two bank robberies in this city during the early part of the year. This case has not yet been broken. Presently a particularly puzzling murder case is being investigated by the Saint John City Police Department. We are assisting whenever and wherever possible. It is to be hoped that further efforts in both of these matters will yet reap rewards for us.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

Noted hereunder are the causes of death in cases investigated by members of the Force:

Classification	1965
Natural Causes	80
Asphyxia	17
Household	1
Fire	18
Hunting	2
Gunshot	5
Industrial	17
Electrocution	2
Drowning	34
Airplane Accidents	5
Non-Traffic (Private Property, etc.)	8
TOTAL -	189

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE

Revenue collected on behalf of the province is strictly confined to Voluntary Penalties imposed under the Motor Vehicle Act. This is in conformity with established policy. Funds collected are deposited and transmitted to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer by draft twice monthly, and involved the sum of $164,752.17 during the year 1965. No collections in any form were undertaken for the Municipal Authorities in respect to towns policed by this Force.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The total strength of the Division, including officers, is 320. Officers presently stationed in "J" Division are: Chief Superintendent P. B. Cox, Commanding Officer "J" Division; Superintendent G. A. Gerrie, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector A. Huget, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. P. Harrison, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; Inspector J. Mudge, Divisional Personnel Officer; and Sub-Inspector M. S. X. Theriault, Division Duty Officer.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

During 1965, Inspector E. S. W. Batty was transferred from "J" Division to "F" Division and was replaced by Sub-Inspector M. S. X. Theriault as Division Duty Officer.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years' service and otherwise qualify for this award. After twenty-five years' satisfactory service, members are eligible for the Bronze Star Clasp, and after thirty years' satisfactory service, they become eligible for the Silver Star Clasp. During 1965, two Silver Star Clasps and seven Bronze Star Clasps were presented to members of this Division.

COURSES ATTENDED

Canadian Police College, Ottawa, Ontario.	-	3 members
Advanced Training Class, Ottawa, Ontario.	-	9 members
Race Track Supervision Course, Regina, Saskatchewan.	-	3 members
Communications Training	-	2 members

Courses Attended (Continued)

First Aid Classes	- 27 members
University Training, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.	- 1 member

RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLASSIFICATIONS

The Annual Rifle and Revolver Classifications were held in "J" Division in 1965 with 206 members participating in the Rifle Classification and 238 members shot in the Revolver Course.

RECRUITS ENGAGED IN THE PROVINCE

Forty-two residents of New Brunswick were engaged as recruits during 1965 and posted to training Divisions. Three Civilian Members were also engaged.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

The growth of the Force combined with changing times, operational methods and public demand, has created an urgent need for specially designed quarters. Out-dated buildings and converted domestic housing have presented many problems affecting the operational efficiency.

During 1965, the Federal Government adopted build-for-lease planning, whereby private individuals and corporations construct buildings according to the requirements of the Force on a rental basis. This plan has not replaced R.C.M.P. Owned Construction, but has merely supplemented our construction planning.

Under build-for-lease planning, construction plans have been completed for the following locations:

Minto	Neguac
Grand Falls	St. Leonard
St. Quentin	Shippegan
Chipman	

Buildings have been occupied at Minto, Neguac and St. Leonard. The remaining buildings will be occupied during 1966.

Construction plans have been approved and tenders called for one R.C.M.P. owned Detachment building at Woodstock, N. B.

St. Stephen Detachment Quarters

The progress made during the year for new quarters has been most gratifying, and will provide facilities whereby both the members and the public can more adequately cope with police matters.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

The Force has for some considerable time recognized the value, indeed the necessity, of maintaining contact with the youth of our province; the purpose of such contact is two-fold. The first, and perhaps the most important of these purposes, is to develop if at all possible a spirit of respect on the part of youth towards law enforcement officers thereby instilling the desire in these young minds to do what they consider to be the proper thing at all times. The second purpose is to teach them, so far as we are able, what is the proper thing. The first aim requires efforts of a general

nature in varied fields, such as, the Scouting Movement, community recreational activities, and sporting programs, to name but a few more obvious ones. I am pleased to note that several of the men under my command are active in these fields and I encourage it as I feel that youth contacted in this way will not, in later years, be part of a group which viciously assaults policemen on lonely roads such as recently occurred in New Brunswick.

The second aim referred to above requires a more direct approach employing specific weapons. For example, in this past year we attempted to expose as many young people as possible to traffic and highway safety films so as to improve their attitude toward this modern day way of life. Unfortunately, however, a large percentage of pedestrians being killed are, as is illustrated elsewhere in this report, from our very young children. As yet, no effective means of contacting these tots is available or known, and perhaps the sombre point referred to is evidence of this. It is to be hoped that individual parents will come to realize this shortcoming and take remedial measures of their own.

Although effective results are not always immediately apparent from efforts such as our youth program, we are convinced of its value and will continue its promotion.

CO-OPERATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

If the Force is to effectively pursue its many responsibilities, it must rely on the co-operation of many persons in many walks of life. I am happy to report that, particularly in those agencies administered in this province, such co-operation is extended freely, quickly, and in full measure.

The judiciary, as always, has been helpful. While the Gentlemen of the Bench may on occasion decide those cases before them in a manner which to our investigators appears to negate their efforts, on reflection we do appreciate that ours is a free country and not a police state and it is comforting to us, as it must be to all citizens, to know that men of their calibre are available to quietly and thoroughly assess the circumstances of encounters between the individual and his peers, ensuring in these cases that justice is done.

To date, the various news media continue to be an active source of co-operation and have on many occasions responded vigorously to our appeals for their specialized services. This in turn has prompted beneficial results for the Force and, more important, for the general public. Indeed, the scores of requests received to locate missing relatives, the dozens of cases involving escaped prisoners, the many routine but urgent searches for lost hunters and missing children, are all instances in which our newspapers, radio and television institutions render valuable assistance.

We are also appreciative of the splendid liaison existing between other police forces and enforcement agencies in the province and this Force. While our areas of jurisdiction and our spheres of interest may differ, our desire to service the public does not.

The excellent assistance received from various officials of the Government lessens the difficulties inherent in our duties and, in fact, forms the basis for our desire to ever widen our abilities to meet the challenges of today. I commented last year in my report to you of those officials in your own Department, and in no way did their interests in our problems or their valued suggestions diminish in quality in 1965.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge the assistance given to us by the private citizens of the province. To be sure, there are many who see in the policeman of today a figure to obstruct, a figure to hurt if possible, a figure to avoid, and a figure who, in the case of lawbreakers, it is wise to evade. Thankfully, however, these persons are in the minority. A greater number of our citizens still look to the policeman as their appointed protector and recognizing this, assist him wherever possible. Because of this, we are proud to have been able to perform those services successfully concluded in 1965, and we pledge to uphold this spirit in 1966 all the while pursuing our proud tradition in our attempt to "maintain the right".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. B. COX, C/Supt.,
Commanding "J" Division.